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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/082,794	02/22/2002	David Bau III	41016.P008	2046

25943 7590 02/09/2005

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EXAMINER

RUTTEN, JAMES D

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2122

DATE MAILED: 02/09/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/082,794	<b>Applicant(s)</b> BAU ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b> J. Derek Rutten	<b>Art Unit</b> 2122	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 February 2002.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-52 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-52 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \*    c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>4/3/2003</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

### **DETAILED ACTION**

1. Claims 1-52 have been examined.

#### ***Drawings***

2. Figure 10 should be designated by a legend such as --Prior Art-- because only that which is old is illustrated. See MPEP § 608.02(g). Corrected drawings in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The replacement sheet(s) should be labeled "Replacement Sheet" in the page header (as per 37 CFR 1.121(d)) so as not to obstruct any portion of the drawing figures. If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

#### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101***

3. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

4. Claim 16, 17, and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 101 as being directed to nonstatutory subject matter. The examiner's interpretation of these claims is that they do not expressly or implicitly require performance of any of the steps by a machine, such as a general purpose digital computer. Structure will not be read into the claims for the purposes of the statutory subject matter analysis even though the steps might be capable of being performed by a machine even though no machine has been disclosed in this application.

Statutory subject matter requires two things: (1) it must be in the “useful arts,” U.S. Cont., art. I, § 8, cl. 8, which is equivalent to the modern “industrial” or “technological arts,” defined by Congress in the four categories of “process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter” in 35 U.S.C. § 101; and, if it is, (2) it must not fall within one of the exceptions for “laws of nature, physical phenomena and abstract ideas.” Under the most recent Federal Circuit cases, transformation of data by a machine (e.g., a computer) is statutory subject matter provided the claims recite a “practical application, i.e., ‘a useful, concrete and tangible result.’” *State St. Bank & Trust Co. v. Signature Fin. Group, Inc.*, 149 F.3d 1368, 1373, 47 USPQ2d 1596, 1600-01 (Fed. Cir. 1998). The claims do not expressly or implicitly require performance by a machine.

The language of the claims raises a question as to whether the claims are directed merely to an abstract idea that is not tied to a technological art, environment or machine which would result in a practical application producing a concrete, useful, and tangible result to form the basis of statutory subject matter under 35 U.S.C. 101. Although the preamble of claim 16 recites a “procedural programming environment,” each of the method steps could be accomplished by a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made as a mental step, and would not require the presence of the “environment” or any machine in order to accomplish any method steps. Thus, the claims are directed to nonstatutory subject matter.

### ***Double Patenting***

5. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the “right to exclude” granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686

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F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

6. Claim 1-52 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 1, 3-22, 24-30, 33, 35-38, 41-63, 66-75, 77-80, 83, and 84 of copending Application No. 10/082,807 (hereinafter “the ‘807 application”). Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because with respect to claim 1, for example, the ‘807 application discloses:

*1. A method of specifying a stateful web service within a procedural programming environment, the method comprising:*

*providing a source code representation of at least a portion of web service logic, the logic including one or more methods; See page 32 lines 5 and 6:*

*providing a source code representation of at least a portion of web service logic, the logic including at least one method*

*identifying one of said one or more methods to be exposed as part of the stateful web service; See page 32 line 7:*

*identifying a member variable declared to implement said callback method*

Also see page 32 line 18: “conversational state”

*specifying one or more declarative annotations to cause a compiler to generate one or more persistent components to maintain conversational state related to the identified method.* See page 32 lines 16-18:

specifying one or more declarative annotations associated with said callback method to cause a compiler to generate one or more persistent components to maintain conversational state related to the identified member variable.

The '807 application does not expressly disclose "identifying one of said one or more methods". However, it does teach "identifying a member variable." In this context, the "member variable" is implementing a method. As such, this "member variable" can be interpreted as a method. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the '807 application's "member variable" with the present application's methods. One of ordinary skill would have been motivated to provide support for callback methods as well as any other type of method.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

7. Claims 1-4, 10-12, 15-17, 22-24, 26, 31, 32, 34, 36, 38, 39, 41, 44-46 and 48, are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 1-8, 19-23, 26, 27, 31-36, 38, 39, 43, and 44 of copending Application No. 10/784,492 (hereinafter "the '492 application"). Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because, for example, the '492 application discloses:

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*1. A method of specifying a stateful web service within a procedural programming environment (see page 39 lines 4-12), the method comprising:*

*providing a source code representation of at least a portion of web service logic, the logic including one or more methods; See page 36 lines 2-4:*

*an annotated source code, which is a programming language augmented with declarative meta-data capable of exposing program logic as a network-accessible service*

*identifying one of said one or more methods to be exposed as part of the stateful web service; See page 36 lines 5-6:*

*at least one deployed service component capable of providing the network-accessible service to a client*

Further, see page 37 lines 5-6:

*the annotated source code is capable of facilitating access to an external service, which can be one of stateful, stateless, synchronous, and asynchronous.*

*specifying one or more declarative annotations to cause a compiler to generate one or more persistent components to maintain conversational state related to the identified method. See page 36 lines 7-10:*

*an enhanced compiler capable of analyzing the annotated source code, recognizing numerous types of **meta-data annotations**, and generating a mechanism, which can include one or more of: object files, software components and deployment descriptors, to facilitate the deployment of the at least one service **component***

Further, see page 36 lines 14-16:

*the system is capable of simultaneously managing multiple transactions, wherein each transaction can be a **conversation** of a request and/or a response from the client for the network-accessible service.*

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

8. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

9. Claims 1, 4, 10, 11, 16, 17, 22, 38, 39, and 44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by “Using WebLogic Enterprise JavaBeans” by BEA Systems (hereinafter “BEA WebLogic”).

In regard to claim 1, BEA WebLogic discloses:

*A method of specifying a stateful web service within a procedural programming environment, (See page 5 steps 1-3) the method comprising:*

*providing a source code representation of at least a portion of web service logic, the logic including one or more methods; See section III on page 4:*

There are three parts to using WebLogic EJB:

1. Develop an EJB or obtain one from a third-party supplier.

Also see page 3 paragraph 5 for disclosure of methods in an EJB:

...an EJB contains the business logic (**methods**)...

*identifying one of said one or more methods to be exposed as part of the stateful web service; See page 2:*

Session beans (either **stateful** or stateless)

Also see page 3, 4<sup>th</sup> paragraph:

With the EJB model, you can write or buy business components (such as invoices, bank accounts and shipping routes) and, during **deployment** into a certain project, specify how the component



should be used -- which users have access to which methods, whether the framework should automatically start a transaction or whether it should inherit the caller's transaction, and so on.

Also page 6 “Step 2” discloses identification of methods to be exposed:

Check the deployment descriptor and modify any of its properties for your particular deployment (if required).

*specifying one or more declarative annotations to cause a compiler to generate one or more persistent components to maintain conversational state related to the identified method.*

See page 5 “Step 2”:

The **Deployment Descriptor** ties together the different classes and interfaces, and is used to **build the code-generated class files**. It also allows you to specify some aspects of the EJB's deployment at runtime.

Also see page 6 along with “Step 3”:

Generate the wrapper classes using the WebLogic EJB compiler (ejbc)...  
This will **create the appropriate files** for the bean...

Also, page 8 discloses the general capabilities of EJBs with respect to persistence and transactional, or “conversational”, state:

An entity EJB can save its state in any **transactional** or non-transactional **persistent** storage...

In regard to claim 4, the above rejection of claim 1 is incorporated. BEA WebLogic further discloses: *wherein the one or more declarative annotations are specified outside of the source code representation and associated with the identified method by the compiler.* See page 6 “Step 3”.

In regard to claim 10, the above rejection of claim 1 is incorporated. BEA WebLogic further discloses: *wherein the one or more declarative annotations are manually specified by a developer.* See page 6 “Step 2”.

In regard to claim 11, the above rejection of claim 1 is incorporated. BEA WebLogic further discloses: *wherein the one or more declarative annotations are automatically specified by an integrated development environment based upon input provided by a developer.* See page 5 “Step 2”.

In regard to claim 16, BEA WebLogic discloses:

*In a procedural programming environment, a method of generating a stateful web service (See pages 6 and 7), the method comprising:*

*reading a segment of procedural source code representing at least a portion of the web service; parsing the segment of source code to identify the presence of one or more declarative annotations identifying an associated method within the segment as being stateful; generating one or more object codes defining one or more publicly accessible service components based at least in part upon the source code; See page 6 “Step 3”:*

**Generate the wrapper classes** using the WebLogic EJB compiler (ejbc) with this command (typed on one line), **referencing the serialized deployment descriptor:**

```
$ java weblogic.ejbc -d /weblogic/myserver/temp AccountBeanDD.ser
```

...

This will create the appropriate files for the bean, and place them in a temporary directory

Reading and parsing source code is an inherent feature of a compiler, as object code could not be generated without both steps.

*Generating meta-data based at least in part upon the one or more declarative annotations; associating meta-data with the one or more object codes. See page 5 “Step 2”:*

The Deployment Descriptor **ties together** the different classes and interfaces, and is **used to build** the code-generated class files.

In regard to claim 17, the above rejection of claim 16 is incorporated. All further limitations have been addressed in the above rejection of claim 1.

In regard to claim 22, the above rejection of claim 16 is incorporated. BEA WebLogic further discloses: *wherein the source code is written in the Java programming language.* BEA WebLogic discloses implementation using Enterprise JavaBeans (EJB - See page 2) which is an API that uses the Java programming language.

In regard to claim 38, BEA WebLogic discloses:

*An article of manufacture comprising: a storage medium having stored therein a plurality of programming instructions.* Page 7 step 5 shows a directory path for storage of programming instructions as cited in the rejection of claim 31. All further limitations have been addressed in the above rejection of claim 16.

In regard to claim 39, the above rejection of claim 38 is incorporated. All further limitations have been addressed in the above rejection of claim 17.

In regard to claim 44, the above rejection of claim 38 is incorporated. All further limitations have been addressed in the above rejection of claim 22.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

10. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

11. Claims 2 and 3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over BEA WebLogic as applied to claims 1, 4, 10, 11, 16, 17, 22, 38, 39, and 44 above, and further in view of "EJBDoclet", December 21 2000, by dreamBean Software (hereinafter "dreamBean").

In regard to claim 2, the above rejection of claim 1 is incorporated. BEA WebLogic does not expressly disclose: *wherein the one or more declarative annotations are specified within the source code representation*. However, in an analogous environment, dreamBean teaches a declarative annotation within the source code. See page 2 under the heading "Custom EJBDoclet tags". It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use dreamBean's declarative annotations within BEA WebLogic's source code. One of ordinary skill would have been motivated to automatically generate a remote interface (see dreamBean page 1 under "Features").

In regard to claim 3, the above rejection of claim 2 is incorporated. BEA WebLogic does not expressly disclose declarative annotations within a comment field preceding an identified method. However, in an analogous environment, dreamBean teaches a tool for generating “EJB files from a commented bean source-file” (page 1 paragraph 1). dreamBean further teaches using comment fields preceding a method to support generation of externally accessible methods. See middle of page 5, where the annotation “@remote-method” appears in a comment preceding the identified methods “deposit” and “withdraw”. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use dreamBean’s declarative annotation with BEA WebLogic’s source code. One of ordinary skill would have been motivated to automatically generate a remote interface (see dreamBean page 1 under “Features”).

12. Claims 5-8, 18, 23-25, 28-30, 40, 45-47, and 50-52 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over BEA WebLogic as applied to claims 1, 4, 10, 11, 16, 17, 22, 38, 39, and 44 above, and further in view of “Enterprise JavaBeans” by Monson-Haefel (hereinafter “Monson-Haefel”).

In regard to claim 5, the above rejection of claim 1 is incorporated. BEA WebLogic further discloses use of the “ejbCreate” function. See page 24, 4<sup>th</sup> paragraph. BEA WebLogic does not expressly disclose specifics of the start, continue or finish methods. However, in an analogous environment, Monson-Haefel teaches that “deployment descriptors” could be used as declarative annotations that indicate: *wherein*

*the start method applies to the start of a stateful conversation between a client and the web service (see section 7.4.2.1), the continue method applies to the continuation of an ongoing stateful conversation between a client and the web service (see section 7.4.2 “ejbActivate()” on page 4 of section 7.4), and the finish method applies to the completion of an ongoing stateful conversation between a client and the web service (see section 7.4.2.3).* Monson-Haefel further teaches that such methods can be entered as annotations in section 10.6.3.2. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use Monson-Haefel’s teaching of stateful sessions with BAE Websphere’s components. One of ordinary skill would have been motivated to provide a dedicated stateful session bean to act on behalf of a client for its entire life cycle (see section 7.3 paragraph 1).

In regard to claim 6, the above rejection of claim 5 is incorporated. BEA WebLogic does not expressly disclose: *wherein when a method declared to be a start method is invoked at run-time, a new instance of a conversation is created, and a unique identifier is associated with that conversational instance to facilitate management of multiple simultaneous conversations.* However, Monson-Haefel teaches instantiation of a conversation and return of an identifier upon invocation of a start method. See Section 7.4.2.1.

In regard to claim 7, the above rejection of claim 5 is incorporated. BEA WebLogic does not expressly disclose: *wherein when a method declared to be a continue*

*method or a finish method is invoked at run-time, a unique identifier provided by the client is obtained and used to access a corresponding instance of a conversation.*

However, Monson-Haefel teaches the return of an identifier as noted in the above rejection of claim 6. Use of the representative identifier is inherent in referencing the session as discussed in section 7.4.2.3.

In regard to claim 8, the above rejection of claim 7 is incorporated. BEA WebLogic does not expressly disclose: *wherein when a finish method is invoked at run-time, the corresponding instance of the conversation is destroyed after processing by the web service logic.* However, Monson-Haefel teaches that the instance is destroyed after processing. See section 7.4.2.3.

In regard to claim 18, the above rejection of claim 16 is incorporated. All further limitations have been addressed in the above rejection of claim 5.

In regard to claim 23, BEA WebLogic discloses:

*In a stateful web service, a method (See pages 6 and 7) comprising:*

*receiving a message requesting that a web service method be invoked; See page*

14 3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph:

When clients lookup and obtain a reference to an EJBBean, new instances are created, but with only one instance per primary key.

In order for a reference to the EJBBean to be returned, a message must have been received.

*parsing the message to identify the requested method*; See page 14, 3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph as cited above. Parsing is inherent in receiving a message, otherwise it could not be understood.

*dispatching the received request to invoke the identified stateful method*. See page 14 3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph as cited above.

BEA WebLogic further discloses the use of deployment descriptors. See page 20 “DDCreator: Deployment descriptor generator”. BEA WebLogic does not expressly disclose: *determining whether the method is a stateful method based at least in part upon meta-data derived from one or more declarative annotations stored in association with object codes of the web service*. However, Monson-Haefel teaches that deployment descriptors can be used to identify a stateful method. See section 7.3.1.7:

The most important difference between this descriptor and the deployment descriptor used for the ProcessPayment bean is the <session-type> tag, which states that this bean is stateful.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use Monson-Haefel’s “session-type” tag with BEA WebLogic’s deployment descriptor. One of ordinary skill would have been motivated to determine at runtime the type of method being invoked in order to associate the proper protocols and methods with the particular bean, allowing for greater reliability and efficiency.

In regard to claim 24, the above rejection of claim 23 is incorporated. BEA WebLogic further discloses: *wherein the message is received from a remote client*. See page 14 3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph as cited above.



In regard to claim 25, the above rejection of claim 23 is incorporated. All further limitations have been addressed in the above rejection of claim 6.

In regard to claims 28-30, the above rejection of claim 23 is incorporated. All further limitations have been addressed in the above rejections of claims 6-8, respectively.

In regard to claim 40, the above rejection of claim 38 is incorporated. All further limitations have been addressed in the above rejection of claim 18.

In regard to claim 45, all limitations have been addressed in the above rejections of claims 23 and 31.

In regard to claims 46 and 47, the above rejection of claim 45 is incorporated. All further limitations have been addressed in the above rejections of claims 24 and 25, respectively.

In regard to claims 50-52, the above rejection of claim 45 is incorporated. All further limitations have been addressed in the above rejections of claims 28-30, respectively.

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13. Claim 9, 19 and 41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over BEA WebLogic as applied to claims 1, 4, 10, 11, 16, 17, 22, 38, 39, and 44 above, and further in view of prior art of record U.S. Patent 5,812,768 to Pagé et al. (hereinafter "Page").

In regard to claim 9, the above rejection of claim 1 is incorporated. BEA WebLogic does not expressly disclose: *wherein the one or more declarative annotations indicate to the compiler whether the identified method is buffered, wherein if the identified method is buffered the compiler instantiates one or more queues to temporarily store one or more requests for the identified method.* However, in an analogous environment, Page teaches that interaction with web services can be implemented as buffered messages that operate asynchronously via message queues. See column 6 lines 39-46. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use Page's queues with BEA WebLogic's methods. One of ordinary skill would have been motivated to allow "store and forward" technology that would enable greater scalability.

In regard to claim 19, the above rejection of claim 16 is incorporated. All further limitations have been addressed in the above rejection of claim 9.

In regard to claim 41, the above rejection of claim 38 is incorporated. All further limitations have been addressed in the above rejection of claim 19.

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14. Claims 12, 31, and 34 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over BEA WebLogic as applied to claims 1, 4, 10, 11, 16, 17, 22, 38, 39, and 44 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent 6,230,160 to Chan et al. (hereinafter "Chan").

In regard to claim 12, the above rejection of claim 11 is incorporated. BEA WebLogic does not expressly disclose: *wherein said input includes graphical manipulation of the identified method by the developer via the integrated development environment*. However, in an analogous environment, Chan teaches an IDE for manipulation of program elements and methods. See FIG. 4A and column 8 lines 19-30.

In regard to claim 31, BEA WebLogic discloses:

*a storage medium having stored therein a plurality of programming instructions* (page 7 step 5 shows a directory path for storage of programming instructions), BEA WebLogic does not expressly disclose: *which when executed provide a graphical interface to facilitate specification*. All further limitations have been addressed in the above rejection of claim 1.

However, Chan teaches that a graphical user interface can be used to facilitate specification. See FIG. 4A and column 8 lines 19-21:

FIG. 4A is a window view from a **visual building tool** listing the methods, properties and events programmed for a server bean of the type discussed herein.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use Chan's teaching of a visual building tool with BEA WebLogic's

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annotated code. One of ordinary skill would have been motivated to provide an intuitive interface to simplify and speed-up code development.

In regard to claim 34, the above rejection of claim 31 is incorporated. All further limitations have been addressed in the above rejection of claim 4.

15. Claims 13, 20, and 42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over BEA WebLogic as applied to claim 1, 4, 10, 11, 16, 17, 22, 38, 39, and 44 above, and further in view of the "Background of the Invention" section appearing on pages 1-3 of the originally filed specification (hereinafter "BOTI").

In regard to claim 13, the above rejection of claim 1 is incorporated. BEA WebLogic does not expressly disclose: *a proxy object designed to facilitate interaction by the web service with one of an external web service or client*. However, BOTI teaches implementation of proxy objects. See page 2 lines 17-19. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use BOTI's teaching of implementation of a proxy object with BEA WebLogic's web service. One of ordinary skill would have been motivated to automatically generate a required proxy mechanism.

In regard to claim 20, the above rejection of claim 16 is incorporated. All further limitations have been addressed in the above rejection of claim 13.

In regard to claim 42, the above rejection of claim 38 is incorporated. All further limitations have been addressed in the above rejection of claim 20.

16. Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over BEA WebLogic and BOTI as applied to claims 13, 20, and 42 above, and further in view of Page.

In regard to claim 14, the above rejection of claim 13 is incorporated. All further limitations have been addressed in the above rejection of claim 9.

17. Claims 15, 21, 26, 27, 43, 48 and 49 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over BEA WebLogic and BOTI as applied to claims 13, 20, and 42 above, and further in view of Monson-Haefel.

In regard to claims 15 and 21, the above rejection of claims 13 and 20 are respectively incorporated. All further limitations have been addressed in the above rejection of claim 6.

In regard to claim 26, the above rejection of claim 23 is incorporated. BEA WebLogic does not expressly disclose: *wherein the message is a SOAP based message*. However BOTI teaches SOAP based messages on page 2 lines 8 and 9.

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In regard to claim 27, the above rejection of claim 26 is incorporated. BEA WebLogic does not expressly disclose: wherein the conversational identifier is a GUID encapsulated in a header of the SOAP message. BOTI teaches encapsulation using SOAP as addressed in the above rejection of claim 26, and Monson-Haefel teaches a GUID. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to encapsulate Monson-Haefel's identifier in BOTI's SOAP message. One of ordinary skill would have been motivated to use SOAP's encapsulation as a way to transfer instance identifier information using a platform independent representation.

In regard to claim 43, the above rejection of claim 42 is incorporated. All further limitations have been addressed in the above rejection of claim 21.

In regard to claims 48 and 49, the above rejection of claim 45 is incorporated. All further limitations have been addressed in the above rejections of claims 26 and 27, respectively.

18. Claims 32 and 33 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over BEA WebLogic and Chan as applied to claims 12, 31, and 34 above, and further in view of dreamBean.

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In regard to claim 32, the above rejection of claim 31 is incorporated. All further limitations have been addressed in the above rejection of claim 2 and 12.

In regard to claim 33, the above rejection of claim 32 is incorporated. All further limitations have been addressed in the above rejection of claim 3.

19. Claim 35 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over BEA WebLogic and Chan as applied to claim 12, 31, and 34 above, and further in view of BOTI.

In regard to claim 35, the above rejection of claim 31 is incorporated. All further limitations have been addressed in the above rejection of claim 13.

20. Claim 36 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over BEA WebLogic, Chan and BOTI as applied to claim 35 above, and further in view of Page.

In regard to claim 36, the above rejection of claim 35 is incorporated. All further limitations have been addressed in the above rejection of claim 14.

21. Claim 37 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over BEA WebLogic, Chan, and BOTI as applied to claim 36 above, and further in view of Monson-Haefel.

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In regard to claim 37, the above rejection of claim 35 is incorporated. All further limitations have been addressed in the above rejection of claim 15.

***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to J. Derek Rutten whose telephone number is (571) 272-3703. The examiner can normally be reached on M, T, Th, F 6:00 - 4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Tuan Q. Dam can be reached on (571) 272-3695. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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jdr



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